# MY CURES



MY BEST REFERENCE IS, NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID

MATHANIEL K.KING, MIL;

flicted? I especially solicit those discouraged sufferers who have been treated in vain by inexperienced family physicians, who did not understand specialty cases, or who have treated with a cure-all, self-estyled specialist, or those who have experimented with rec-trial treatments, electric belt, vacuum appliances and countless humbuggery devices. Such who have been so disappointed will appreciate my offer. My success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to men is the result of years of experience and a thorough scientific training in the best medical colleges, scheds and hospitals in this country. If your disease is incurable I tell you so at the first consultation. I cure Stricture Without the Knife or Bougie. I Cure Contagious Blood Poison, Never to Return. I Cure Loss of Manly Vigor, No Stimulant, but Permanent. I Cure 'aricocele Without Operation and No Loss of Time. CONSULT DR. KING FREE BEFORE PLACING YOUR CASE ELSEWHERE.

VARICOCELE -In my treatment there is no | CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON -My special

Give Confidence.

ing every case I undertake, I feel perfectly justifiable in giving as my reference, Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured. What

fairer proposition could I make to the af-

flicted? I especially solicit those discour-

CHRONIC DISORDERS—Those suffering Prostration, Unnatural Discharges, Sciatica Rheumatism, Rupture, Files, Kidney, End-der or Urjnary complaints should consult me



firect to consumers, you thus svord adulteration and middlemen's profits. If you want pure whiskey for medicinal purposes or otherwise, read the following offer. It will

interest you. We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Dis-tilled RyeWhiskey for \$3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it is not satisfactory return it

DAYTON OHIO. U.S.A.

sand customers throughout the United States use our whiskey. Ample testimony as to its purity and quality, Save the enormous profits of the middlemen. Such whiskey as we offer for \$3.20 cannot be had elsewhere for

less than \$5. Our distillery was established in 1866. 33 years' reputation is behind

References—State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, or any of the Express Companies. Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., New Mex., Ore., Ctah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts by freight, prepaid.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO. 305-307 S. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

### F. WEIZER STRUGGLES WITH CINNAMON BEAR

Infuriated Animal Leaped Upon His Trainer's Back and Fastened Its Teeth in His Side.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Ill., April 5.—Struggling in the clutches of a huge cinnamon bear which had attacked him, Frederick Weizer, an animal trainer, had a desperate struggle for

He is now at the Samaritan Hospital suffering from a number of severe wounds. The struggle with the bear took place in a vacant building formerly occupied as a livery stable. Here for five days, five large bears, the property of Paul Eallee, a professional performer, have been kept under guard. Daily it has been the custom of Welzer, who is an animal trainer, to ex-ercise the animals, and it was while en-gaged in this work that he had the en-

when Weizer opened the cage of three of the animals for the purpose of exercising them, two of the beasts were tied to chains in a corner, while a third, a large clinamon bear, was held in the center of the room by a 10-foot chain. While Weizer was endeavoring to unfasten the chain preparatory to returning the animal to its cage, the bear, walking behind him, leaped upon his back, at the same time fastening its teeth into

the prostrate man's side.

The shouts of the victim and the struggle The shouts of the victim and the struggle in the meantime had attracted the attention of DeWitt L. Curtis, a stonemason, engaged in making repairs on the building. At the same time E. P. Morrow, colored, who has charge of the vacant premises, made his appearance at the front door. Welzer shouted to them for assistance, but they did not venture forward, fearing the beast would attack them. Finally, however, Curtis gathered sufficient courage to enter the room, and picking up a large piece of grindstone he approached the struggling pair on the floor. With a blow on the head he managed to loosen the animal's grasp on the victim, and at the same time Morrow, who had approached, dragged Weizerout of the now thoroughly infuriated animal's reach. Weizer's clothing was torn

to shreds and he was bleeding from several deep gashes and bruises.

After Weizer had been taken away the bear broke loose from the chain and ran into a washroom, where it began quenching its thirst. Curtis closed the door of the room and the animal was held a prisoner until Professor Eallee arirved and took charge of it.

### RENEWING TRIPLE ALLIANCE. Italy Says Her Political Influence

Should Be Recognized.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, April 5.— A correspondent at Rome, referring to the meeting at Venice between the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Ruelow, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Prinetti, says:

"They gave the last touches to the renewal of the Dreibund. The most important modification of the old treaty, so far as Italy is concerned, relates to the Mediterranean, Italy claiming that, if she remains in the Tripoli must be recognized, and her allies must bind themselves to help her in the event of an attempt of any other Power to selze it, such an attempt being considered a casus belli.

"Although Tripoli is thus recognized to be in the Italian sphere, Italy has no intention of occupying it. The public is wholly against colonial expansion, after the experiences in Eritrea, and the Government would be immediately overthrown if it embarked on such an enterprise." SPECIAL BY CABLE.

#### GERMAN MILITARY TACTICS.

Emperor William Decides That Troops Should Use Cover.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Berlin, April 5.—It is apparent that the Boer experience with modern rifles will have a permanent influence upon German military tactics. Emperor William and high military authorities have been studying closely all authentic accounts of Boer battles, which describe whole companies rising and rushing forward to new firing positions. The Emperor instituted the practice of only eight or ten men rising at once and advancing, and has decided that all topographical features of the field must be fully utilized for the protection of the attackers.

As illustrating the importance which the authorities here attach to the military lessons of the Boer War, it may be mentioned that returning officers in all cases get appointments to the General Staff, where their observations are thoroughly collated and digested for Germany's future use.

SUISVIN

UNEXCELLED

SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

LEW TRACK

OBSERVATION PARLOR DINING CARS.

& PULLMAN-DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPERS.

TICKET OFFICES

COMMERCIAL BUILDING

UNION STATION

6TH & OLIVE

## POSTMASTER BAUMHOFF HOLDS DAILY CLASSES INSTRUCTING THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.



THE ST. LOUIS POST OFFICE IN THE POINTS HE CONSIDERS IMPORTANT TO THE PROPER WORKING OF THE SYSTEM. TWO HALF-HOUR CLASSES ARE HELD EACH DAY, AND AT THOSE TIMES ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF DIVISIONS APPEAR. For an hour each day Postmaster Baum- | All subjects that may in any way bear on

the various departments of the Post Office are instructed by him in the points which he considers important to the proper working of the system. The department superintendents in turn at regular intervals instruct their subordinates, and examinations are held under the direction of Mr. Baum-It is the opinion of the Postmaster that

for the proper working of the Post Office each man must know his duties perfectly and during his term in office he claims that not a man has been promoted on account of political influence or anything except merit.

hoff becomes a teacher, and the heads of an improvement in the service are thoroughly discussed, and the ideas communicated in this session are transmitted to the 1,300 employes of the Post Offices through their respective superintendents,
In every department of the Post Office the

employes are expected to take examinations at regular intervals and must make an average of 9 per cent. In each division there are certain subjects that must be there are certain subjects that must be learned within a stated time, and then the employe is questioned on his knowledge.

In the city distribution department within a week after entering upon his duties the employe must be acquainted with the boundaries of the different districts into which the city is divided. In a month he must know the streets in these districts, and From 11 to 11:20 o'clock in the morning and 4:30 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Baumhoff holds a class in his office. The fifteen heads of departments are divided into two classes, which meet at those hours.

changed, I have noffeed a great improve

changed, I have noticed a great improvement in the work. Every employe takes a personal interest in making the St. Louis Post Office system the best in the country, and it is my idea that only in this way can any successful business be operated.

"My idea was that by calling the heads of departments together in two classes, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, we would get much closer together. I don't lecture my department heads, but simply give them advice on subjects that I consider important to the successful working of the Post Office. For instance, I may find that the mail for some particular train has been delayed. I call the head of the mailing department and ask an explanation, and when I learn what was the matter I try to remedy the trouble.

"The Post Office is trying to secure early morning fast mail trains, and to do this the heads of departments must in a measure be consulted as to what connections they can make. Every complaint is received by me must be brought up before the head of the department against whom the kick was registered and his side of the question heard. I am not only a teacher, but a court of justice."

### **CONVERSION OF JOHN A. LOGAN** FROM SECESSION TO UNION.

Letter From R. E. Goodell of Denver, Colo., to George Judd of Springfield, Ill.—Change of Heart of War Democrat—Black Jack Logan Borrowed Rifle From Private in Fight Before Bull Run.

dent of Denver, Colo., though for many years a citizen of Illinois, to George Judd of Springfield, Ill., gives what is apparently when General John A. Logan was converted to the Union cause. Both Goodell and Judd were war Democrats, and most ardent supporters and admirers of Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Goodell had a fortunate opportunity of knowing both Logan and Douglas and is protably now the only man living who was with Logan when his change of heart occurred.

Mr. Goodell was intimately connected with the fast-moving events in the early days of the Civil War, and what he has written is after the lapse of more than a quarter of a ceptury, dispassionate and free

written is after the lapse of more than a quarter of a cretury, dispassionate and free from bias or prejudice. His letter to his old friend is as follows:

"Denver, Colo., March 12, 1902.—Honorable George Judd, Springfield, Ill.: My Dear Friend—During my last visit to you, in taiking over old times, Judge Douglas's and General Logan's positions at the commencement of the war were discussed; in conclusion you insisted upon my writing you what I knew about them, as you had read, even in historical volumes, a different version of them. I will now write you my recollection of the whole matter and the part I took in it.

"A few days after the firing on Fort Sumter I concluded to take a trip into the southern part of the State, and St. Louis. I found the Southern sentiment very strong in both localities. Governor Yates called the Legislature together in special ession. About that time the Associated Press dispatches announced that Judge Douglas had spent the evening before with President Lincoln and that he then told Mr. Lincoln he would support his administration. On reading the dispatch I immediately telegraphed Judge Douglas that if the dispatch was reported correctly I thought It would be advisable for him to come to Springfield at the convening of the same limport, but he said on his arrival at Springfield that mine was the only dispatch he had received on the subject).

"I then invited Judge and Mrs. Douglas to come to my house. They accepted the invitation and arrived the next morning after the Legislature convened. After breakfast Douglas said: 'Goodell, I would

the State to meet me; I want to talk to them."

"I said: 'The only room I can think of large enough is General Singleton's, in the American House, and he sympathizes with the South."

"That makes no difference. Singleton will let me have his room.' he replied. So I called on Singleton and told him what Judge Douglas wanted. He said: 'Certainly; tell the Judge to come in and invite all the friends he wants.' I invited about twenty to meet him and reported to the Judge. General Logan was one of them.

Logan's Hesitation Was Marked.

"When we got to the room all were there

"When we got to the room all were there but three, and Logan was one of the three. Logan, when I invited him, said he would not attend and did not want to meet Judge I will

Douglas.

"Judge Douglas conferred with these gen-tlemen all the foreboon. Many of the mem-bers from Southern Illinois agreed with Logan. Douglas gave his views of the sit-nation in strong terms, saying that the country was not awake to its perils; that it was going to be a great war, and that Lincoln should call for 200,000 men instead of 75.000.

and went to the Statehouse and made his Passing of Judge Douglas.

"I'll be d—d if I will; I'm a traitor and I will not speak, Logan remarked.
"Congress was called; I went to Washington and was there in July. On the 18th of July I met Colonel W. A. Richardson, then member of Congress and afterwards Douglas's successor in the Senate. He said: "Goodell, McCiernand, Logan, McCook (father of General McCook) and myself are going out to the front at Bull Run." I replied: I am not a member of Congress, and the order does not permit private citizens to go." Richardson said: "Go and get some member's pass and come with us. I met Phill Fouks, member from Beleville district, and asked him to get me a pass, which he did.
"Soon after I met B. C. Cook, member from the Ottawa district, and told him what we were going to do, and he advised us to get horses. When we had gone about twenty miles we were stopped by the commander of a squad of men, who said he had orders not to let any one not belonging to the army pass. Richardson said: 'Sergeant, if we get an order from the Secretary of War to let us pass, will you do so?' 'Certainly,' he replied. Richardson said: 'Sergeant, if we get an order from the Secretary of War to let us pass, will you do so?' 'Certainly,' he replied. Richardson said: 'Goodell, write a dispatch.' In the meantime quite a number had arrived, and, of course, wanted to go; their names were included. I have now in my possession the reply to the dispatch from the Secretary of War.

\*\*Soldiers Thought It a Picnic.\*\*

"We passed on and soon came to the camp occupied by the Southern army the

Soldiers Thought It a Picaic.

"We passed on and soon came to the camp occupied by the Southern army the night before, the fires still burning. Soon after we began to pass the Northern army, where the men were jubilant, as though they were going to a picnic, hollering. 'On to Richmond.' We went to the headquarters of Colonel A. D. McCook (who lately retired from the regular army), then in command of the First Regiment of Phila-

## THE BLIND MADE TO SEE THE DEAF TO HEAR THE LAME TO WALK.

Sensational Cures Made Through Weltmerism, the Drugless Method Originated by Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Noted Scientist of Nevada, Missouri.

THE MAGNETIC JOURNAL, A 42-PAGE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, FREE TO ALL



Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the noted scientist of Nevada, Mo., and the originator of the Weltmer method of healing diseases without the knife and without medicines, has demonstrated in thousands of instances that his method of treatment was of such an efficacious nature that there were very few of the chronic diseases heretofore termed hopeless and incurable, that would not succumb to his method. Thousands of people—men, women and children in every waik of life—have testfied, many of them on their oath, that Weltmerism had cured them after their family physicians and others had termed their cases incurable. He has also had under his care men and women of national reputation, such as United States Senators. Congressmen and Governors of States, people to whom any method of treatment is available, and as they have attested to this grand treatment it certainly must have in it elements of unusual strength. To hear of a man in this century being able to make the deaf hear, the blind see and the lame walk, reverts our minds back to the miracles of olden times. Yet, these sensational cures have heen perfected from time to time by Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Take for instance, the case of Mrs. Indiana Godwin, wife of Thomas W. Godwin, who is the head of the great Virginia Iron Works Co., Norfolk, spech.

Passing of Judge Douglas.

"Judge Douglas remained in Springfield several days, and visited the Legislature daily until the bill was formulated appropriating \$2.00.00 for the war. Douglas then went to Chicago. On the morning before leaving he said: "Goodell, the people on the line know I am going up to Chicago on this train to-day, and probably a number will be at the depot. I would like to make a few speeches en route. Can you arrange it so I cay do so?

"I telegraphed the officials of the Alton road, stating Judge Douglas's desires. The reply was: Run the train as Judge Douglas wants it." So he made a speech at Lincoin, Atlanta, Bloomington and Jollet, arriving at Chicago at 7 o'clock, where he made his speech there that evening. After his speech there that evening. After his speech, he went to his room, which he never left alive.

"It so happened that Sam Cheey of Jollet and a few friends were on the same train; they had invited Legan to visit them at Jollet; I went to their car in front of us several times and chatted with them and asked Legan to come back to the car where Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Goodell were and have a talk with them. He replied that he 'did not feel like talking.' Just before we arrived at Bloomington; we stop there thence of your life. Douglas is going to speak at Bloomington; we stop there twenty minutes for dinner. You go in and I will not speak, Logan remarked.

"Till be d—d if I will. I'm a traitor and I will not speak, Logan remarked."

"Till be d—d if I will. I'm a traitor and I will not speak, Logan remarked.

"Congress was called; I went to Washington and was there in July, On the list of Italian was and was there in July, On the list of Italian was and was promounced absolutely tourable by the bear was promounced absolutely curable by the bear was promounced absolutely incurable by the bear was promounced absolutely incurable by the bear was promounced absolutely incurable by the was promounced absolutely cure in the United States. She was personal to the the train the cou

Critical States. I was informed that my case was hopeless and a cure impossible. We came home, my mind made up to bear my affiction, when I saw Prof. Weltmer's advertisement. I determined to try it, with little hope, but imagine my surprise when, In four days after taking the absent treatment. I could hear the clock tick on the mantei while lying in my bed, and I continued to grow better and better, until to day I can hear better than ever before. May the Great and Blessed God, who is all mercy and compassion, abundantly bless, guide and direct Prof. Weltmer in the great work of healing the infirmities of suffering humanity."

Another remarkable case is that of E. W. Drummond was totally blind. Four leading physicians had told him there was absolutely no hope for recovery. He writes: "As I was totally blind in both eyes, a renowned specialist told me there was no hope. I was almost crazed on account of this terrible affliction. I heard of Prof. Weltmer, the great Nevada healer, and placed myself under his care. He treated me three days in his office and told me to go home and he would continue treating me at my home. In two weeks I could distinguish light from darkness, and in less than one month I could see perfectly. I shall ever regard Prof. Weltmer as my savior and may heaven's richest blessing ever be his in his efforts to bring health and happiness to the afflicted thousands all over this land."

Possibly one of the most remarkable cases that is known to science is that of

#### MAGNETIC JOURNAL FREE.



Prof. S. A. Weltmer proposes to give each of our readers absolutely free a copy, of his magnetic journal. This journal contains 40 pages of the best book paper, is handsomely illustrated with beautiful half-tone photographs, and is brim full of vital interest to every man and woman living who wishes health, wealth and happiness. Simply send your name and address to Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Lept. Al9, Nevala, Mo., mentioning this paper, and you will receive The Magnetic Journal absolutely free. As this distribution is only meant for those who wish to be cured of their disease, or those who wish to take up the study of this noble and lucrative profession, we trust no one will send for The Magnetic Journal out of idle curiosity.

#### "ESTHER" WILL BE PRESENTED TO-NIGHT.



At the Olympic Theater to-night the | Messing is a St. Louis boy, having returned , ticipate. The main characters are as fol five acts, with numerous scenes and tableaux. The production will be presented by the Young People's Auxiliary of the

biblical drama of "Esther" will be given in last week from New York City. He will present a novel character act, with imitations and impersonations of noted actors of the day.

U. H. Ladies' Aid Society, and there will be gorgeous costumes, historically correct.

Besides the drama, Oscar Dane Messing will appear as a vaudeville feature. Mr.

Besides the drama, Oscar Dane Messing will appear as a vaudeville feature. Mr.

The opening scene of the drama of "Esther, Esther Van Raalte; Mordecai, Bernard Warner.

The advance sale of seats for the production has been heavy.

King Ahasuerus, Mark Jacobson: Queen Vashti, Birdie Meyer; Haman, Roswell Mes sing; Zeresh. Haman's wife. Louise Myers,

delphia Volunteers. The supplies had not come, so we had nothing to eat that night. It was a beautiful night. Cook and myself went out into an oat field near by and got several sheaves of oats and made a bed for

tome, so we had nothing to eat that night. It was a beautiful night. Cook and myself went out into an oat field near by and got several sheaves of cats and made a bed for the party, consisting of half a dozen gentlemen. Richardson, McClernand, Logan and McCook slept in and under the carriage. During the night we had a stampede which aroused the whole camp, and many thought we were attacked, as there was firing from the guns of the guards from every quarter. One of our party climbed a tree near the bed, thinking it would be safer.

"In the morning General Tyler of Connecticut passed us with a brigade of four regiments. Richardson knew the General, and said: General, are you going to get into a fight to-day?" I don't know, he replied. I don't know that we will find them.' Cook and I thought as we had horses we would go foraging for something to eat, so we went to Centerville, about a mile to the front. We were eating bacon and cornbread, having ordered half a dozen broiled chickens for our party—we are waiting for those chickens yet—but before we got fairly started upon our luncheon the guns at the front began firing. We immediately caught our horses and made as fast as we could for the front.

"We went through the timber about a mile to a ridge where headquarters were. The fight was on. After seeing it for a few minutes. I went up to Colonel Fry, Adjutant to General McDowell's command, and asked him if he was not going to order up any troops. He said no; that Tyler was ordered to reconnoiter and had got into a fight and he must get out of it the best way be could. That was on the 19th of July. (The battle was on the 21st.) (I have always thought that Tyler's skirmish had a had effect on our army, for instead of a plenic they saw our men come back wounded, saw blood and had a day to think of home.)

Where Logan Borrowed Gun.

Where Logan Borrowed Gun.

"As Tyler was opposed by the whole Southern army in the locality, I knew the engagement could not last, so I got on my horse and rode back to camp as fast as the horse could go and reported to our party the condition of the fight. They all got into the carriage and drove as fast as possible to the front. We got within about eighty rods of where I was before, when we met many of our men retreating. We waited by the side of the road quite awhile and in the timber; shells fell about us, but we could not get behind the trees out of danger. Soon afterwards a Corporal came along with five or six men. Logan stepped up to him and asked him where the balance of his company were, and he answered. "Logan stepped up to one of the men and in a commanding voice said. "Give me your gun," which the private did quickly. Logan then took the gun and went as far through the timber as he could go. When he returned we all went back to camp. That night we camped near General McDowell's headquarters. In the evening we went to see General McDowell. Before we left he wanted to know when we would return to

Washington and Richardson told him in the morning. The General said he would like to have him take his report to the Secretary of War.

"In the morning we all started back. When about one-third of the way back Logan took Cook's horse and as Logan and I were riding along Logan said:

"Goodell, I'll tell you what I am going to do. When Congress adjourns I am going to the Secretary of War and get anthority to raise a regiment in my district.' I said, 'Logan, that is just what I wanted you to do when you were in Springheld. He said, 'This is going to be a great war, and there is only one side to take, and I am going into it; but do not say anything about it for the present. That, I think, is the first Union sentiment he ever uttered.

"Every one knows that Logan did get thorder from the Secretary of War and raig a regiment in his district; and that no n, ever rode in saddle who was braver or greater service for the Union than General John A. Logan. Sincerely you.

"R. E. GOODELLE."

Hockey Injuries Caused Death. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Greenwich, Conn., April 5.-Lawrence Stevens, son of Herbert B. Stevens, of New York, died suddenly at his father's country residence here, presumably from injuries received on New Year's Day in playing hockey.

CURES WEAK MENFREE

CURES WEAK MENFREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home for All

How any man may quickly cure himself
after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele,
etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to
full size and vigor, Simply send your name
and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co.,
745 Hull building, Detroit, Mich., and they
will gladly send the free receipt with full
directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most
generous offer, and the following extracts,
taken from their daily mail, show what men
think of their generosity:

"Dear Sirs-Please accept my sincere
thanks for yours of recent date. I have
given your treatment a thorough test and
the benefit has been extraordinary. It has
completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs-Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed.
Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs-Yours was received, and I
had no trouble in making use of the recelpt as directed, and can truthfully say it
is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The
receipt is free for the asking and they want
every man to have it.